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**Yemen upset China**  
AMMAN (J.T.) — Yemen upset China 1-0 in their Asian Group A World Cup qualifying match in Irbid (half-time score 0-0). Earlier Iraq defeated Pakistan 8-0. (see page 9)

**Arab meeting set for June 6**

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign ministers of the Arab countries involved in the Middle East peace process will meet here on June 6 to assess the peace process after the conclusion of the ninth round of peace talks in Washington early this month and to crystallise a pan-Arab stand in the forthcoming peace talks. Foreign Minister Kamel Abu Jaber has sent out invitations to the foreign ministers of Syria, Lebanon, Palestine and Egypt to attend the meeting.

**U.N. guarantees Kuwait-Iraq border**

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The U.N. Security Council on Thursday issued a new guarantee of the international border between Kuwait and Iraq, as demarcated by a boundary commission which recently completed its work. In a unanimous resolution, the council also reaffirmed that the boundary commission's decisions were final. The five-member commission, including three independent members and one each nominated by Kuwait and Iraq, was established at the end of the Gulf war. The Iraqi member boycotted some of the commission's sessions. In its final report, the commission said it had not drawn a new border or reallocated territory but had demarcated for the first time an international boundary that Iraq and Kuwait had accepted in October 1963.

**Iran frees 100 Iraqi war prisoners**

NICOSIA (R) — Iran freed 100 Iraqi prisoners of war (PoWs) Friday and urged Baghdad to reciprocate by releasing thousands of Iranian soldiers seized in the 1980-88 war. Tehran Radio said Red Cross officials were present at the border where the PoWs were handed over to Iraq. The repatriation went ahead despite an Iranian air raid on guerrilla camps of the Iranian opposition deep inside Iraq on Tuesday which drew threats of reprisal from Baghdad. "Iran wants Iraq to respond to this humanitarian action and, as a sign of reciprocal good will, release the remainder of Iranian captives," the radio quoted an Iranian official in charge of PoWs as saying.

**Moroccan centrists form poll alliance**

RABAT (R) — Three Moroccan centrist parties announced Friday the formation of the Wifaq Al Wattani (national entente) alliance, dedicated to liberal economic and social policies, to contest legislative elections in June. It is the second electoral alliance formed before the June 25 election, Morocco's first in eight years. The two main opposition parties had already set up the Kutlab Democratic (Democratic Front), which is campaigning for radical change. Wifaq Al Wattani (WW) is composed of the Constitutional Union (CU), the People's Movement (MP) and the National Democrat Party (PND). They were among four centrist parties in the pro-government majority in the Chamber of Representatives (parliament), whose mandate ended in October.

**Moroccan rights group lists 'disappearances'**

RABAT (R) — The independent Moroccan Organisation of Human Rights (OMDH) issued a list Friday of 17 people it said had disappeared without trace and were thought to be held in secret detention centres. The group said in a statement the list was "by no means exhaustive" and that it would produce further lists when it had all the necessary information. The list, which was sent to the government, includes people aged between 28 and 75 who disappeared between 1965 and 1987, either after being arrested or when convicted by the courts.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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AMMAN SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1993 THUL HIJEH 8, 1413

## Abdul Salam Majali to form government

By P.V. Vivekanand  
*Jordan Times Staff Reporter*

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein has asked Abdul Salam Majali, head of Jordan's delegation to bilateral peace talks with Israel, to form a government to succeed the Cabinet of Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker, and the transition is expected to be formalised Saturday, informed sources said Friday.

"His Majesty has mandated Dr. Majali to head the next government, and the formal announcement is expected to be made today (Saturday)," one source told the Jordan Times, ending weeks of speculation and rumours over who would head the next Cabinet.

Dr. Majali, 67, was expected to present a list of his Cabinet to the King for approval Saturday, and the formal swearing-

in ceremony was scheduled shortly thereafter.

The main mandate of the new government is to supervise the next general elections, expected to be held later this year, and maintain the Middle East peace launched 19 months ago.

Dr. Majali's departure from the delegation is not expected to have any bearing on Jordan's stand in the peace process. Jordan's ambassador to the U.S., Fayed Tarawneh, is likely to be named as the premier-designate's successor as head of the Kingdom delegation to the talks.

The composition of Dr. Majali's Cabinet was not immediately known, but some of the members of the Sharif Zeid government are likely to be retained, the sources said, noting that at least 11 members of the present Cabinet are ex-

pected to run in the elections.

Under Jordan's Election Law, serving government officials have to resign their jobs before they could file their nomination as candidates in the polls. Ten members of the 26-man Cabinet of Sharif Zeid are also members of the Lower House of Parliament, and all of them, except one, are expected to seek reelection.

Some of the people tipped to be included in Dr. Majali's Cabinet were non-committal Friday when contacted by the Jordan Times. They would not deny or confirm their expected appointment.

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pected to run in the elections.

Heavy security surrounded Dr. Majali's residence near the Fifth Circle and that many officials and personalities were seen visiting the premier-designate.

The confirmation that Dr. Majali was given the mandate

to form the next Cabinet came after weeks of speculation in official circles and the media as to whether Sharif Zeid was

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Abdul Salam Al Majali



Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker

staying on after carrying out a cabinet reshuffle or it would be a new prime minister altogether.

Apart from Dr. Majali, other names mentioned as possible successor to Sharif Zeid had included Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Lawzi, Royal Court Chief Khalid Al Karaki and Deputy Prime Minister and Education Minister Thouqan Hindawi.

Sharif Zeid, who took office as prime minister in June 1989, is credited with overseeing Jordan's first general elections in 22 years in November 1989. He resigned after the polls. His successor was Mudar Badran, who led the government until June 1991, when Taher Al Marri was named premier.

Mr. Marri, a member of the Lower House of Parliament elected in November 1989, was forced to resign as prime minis-

ter three months later when he faced stiff opposition from Parliament.

Sharif Zeid was recalled by the King in October 1991 to form a new government again in a caretaker capacity until the next elections, but the career military officer and former commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces wanted some rest and hence the latest change in the executive authority, the sources said.

Dr. Majali is a medical doctor who has served several past cabinets, headed the University of Jordan and was special advisor to King Hussein before his appointment as head of Jordan's delegation to the peace talks.

Dr. Majali is well-known for his moderate approach to the Arab-Israeli conflict and a staunch advocate of a settlement based on land in exchange for peace.

## U.S. wants Israeli report on settlement

TEL AVIV (R) — The Clinton administration has asked Israel for an accounting of its building of Jewish settlements in the occupied territories, Finance Minister Abraham Shohat said Friday.

He denied the timing was related to protracted Middle East peace talks, telling Israel Radio: "I do not think this has political meaning regarding a signal towards the Palestinians."

In a separate interview Housing Minister Benjamin Ben-Eliezer said a two-month ban on Palestinians from its building of Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip entering Israel, including Arab East Jerusalem, was permanent (see separate story).

Mr. Shohat said there was nothing new about the questionnaire Washington had sent asking Israel for an annual accounting of its building on the Arab territory it seized in the 1967 war.

He said that under the terms of \$10 billion in U.S. loan guarantees granted last year, the amount spent on building for Jews would be subtracted from the guarantees.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, after replacing former Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir in June 1992, won the aid by freezing new building in the areas, something Mr. Shamir refused to do.

Mr. Rabin allowed the completion of 14,577 homes already begun by Mr. Shamir in the Golan Heights, Arab East Jerusalem, the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

About 100,000 Jews live among the nearly two million Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. If all the new homes were sold there, the settler population would increase by 50 per cent.

Palestinians fear land where they want to set up a state is disappearing as they negotiate. They want all building stopped. Hanan Ashrawi, spokeswoman for Palestinian peace delegates, declined comment on the U.S. questionnaire but expressed frustration at Washington's handling of the settlement issue.

"We have been asking for this (a report on Jewish settlement) repeatedly but the Americans have not been very positive," Dr. Ashrawi told Reuters.

Palestinians also want an end

## PLO plans to stay on in Tunisia

TUNIS (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) plans to maintain its political headquarters in Tunis, a senior PLO official said Friday.

Hakim Balacui, the PLO ambassador to Tunisia, said in a statement: "Reports that the PLO headquarters will move from Tunis to elsewhere are baseless."

"The Palestinian leadership and the leadership of its institutions will continue their work from brotherly Tunisia."

The statement was carried by the PLO news agency WAFA.

Some Arab publications had said the organisation planned to move to Cairo at the request of the Tunisian government.

Tunisia, traditionally a moderate in the Arab-Israeli conflict, took in the PLO in 1982 after the Israeli army drove Palestinian fighters out of the Lebanese capital Beirut.

But the PLO withdrew all military forces from Tunisia in 1986, mostly to Yemen, after Israeli planes bombed the PLO headquarters at Hammam Achach near Tunis in October 1985.

There are now about 5,000 Palestinians in the country, mainly members of the PLO political establishment and their families. It is also the headquarters of the mainstream group Fatah and of the moderate wing of the Democratic Front for Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), led by Yasser

Abed Rabbo. Hardline PLO factions maintain a minimal presence and have their bases in Damascus and Baghdad.

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, anxious to cut costs, this month ordered a limited and temporary reduction in PLO staff in Tunis.

Some of them will move for four months to a military camp at Sara in the deserts of southeastern Libya, where the Libyan government will pay their allowances.

The PLO's income has fallen sharply in recent years because of the decline in contributions from Gulf states angered by Mr. Arafat's support for Iraq during the crisis over Kuwait.

## Israel says occupied lands shut for good

Settler killed

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — An Israeli cabinet minister said in an interview published Friday that a ban on Palestinians entering Israel from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip was permanent.

Housing Minister Binyamin Ben-Eliezer, asked if Israel's borders with the occupied territories would be opened again, told the leading daily Yedioth Achronot: "No way."

"It doesn't make sense to reopen the border — not with Gaza and not with Judea and Samaria (the Israeli-given name for the West Bank). That would be a catastrophe."

Israel said off the nearly two million Palestinians in the occupied territories after 13 Israelis were killed in Arab attacks in March. The closure cut off 120,000 Palestinians from mostly menial jobs in Israel.

Palestinians also could no longer enter occupied Arab East Jerusalem.

Israel has since eased the closure, issuing entry permits to let 35,000 Palestinians work in Israel's building and farming sectors, both hard hit by the ban.

But Prime Minister Yitzhak

Rabin has said things will never return to the way they were before the closure despite Palestinian demands at peace talks that it be lifted.

Israel said it freed 250 Palestinian detainees Thursday in a Muslim holiday gesture but Arabs in the Gaza Strip said the army simultaneously tightened a ban on entry to Israel.

"Of the 250 detainees released today, 171 of them were residents of the West Bank and the rest residents of the Gaza Strip," an army spokesman said.

She said other detainees were

(Continued on page 3)

## Iran protests Saudi 'ban' on Haj rally

TEHRAN (Agencies) — Iran protested to Saudi Arabia Friday for banning an anti-U.S. rally by Iranian pilgrims in Mecca, but its complaint was restrained, calling the Saudi action "unjustifiable."

Speakers at Tehran's mass Friday prayer meeting expressed regret that Saudi authorities ringed the Iranian Haj headquarters in Mecca with police Thursday to prevent a "deliverance from infidels" rally from taking place.

The Iranian reaction contrasted with attempts in 1987 when a Saudi attempt to prevent an Iranian demonstration at Mecca led to a riot in which hundreds of people died and was followed by a break in diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Tehran resumed relations in 1991, ending a three-year boycott of the Haj. Saudi authorities had allowed Iranians to hold rallies in Mecca under strict police control in the past two years.

Iran says Saudi security forces, backed by armoured vehicles and helicopters, prevented pilgrims Thursday from holding the rally, which Iran's late supreme leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini declared an essential part of the annual pilgrimage.

The official news agency IRNA said Deputy Foreign Minister Ali Mohammad Besharati summoned the Saudi ambassador Thursday to make a "strong protest."

## Nosair denies any link to bombing

NEW YORK (AP) — A lawyer for the Egyptian jailed in connection with the slaying of militant Rabbi Meir Kahane said his client had no part in the bombing of the World Trade Centre.

A Saudi Arabian official said pilgrimage should not be used for political purposes.

The pilgrimage is a religious and spiritual experience and not a political gathering," Dr. Ashrawi said when asked in Dubai by Reuters to comment on the Iranian media reports.

"Pilgrims go to Mecca to visit the house of God and not to make political statements," said the official, who asked not to be named.

"Zealous Muslims are angry," top cleric Ayatollah Ahmad Janati told worshippers at Tehran University. "We did not want anything else except to protest against idols. We were stopped from doing so. Our enemies are happy."

On Thursday, Iran summoned Saudi Arabia's ambassador, Abdul Latif Maimani, to the Foreign Ministry in Tehran to protest against what it called a "ban" on the rally in Mecca.

BRUSSELS (Agencies) — North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) members agreed Friday that alliance warplanes could be used to defend Muslim havens in Bosnia and told their military planners to investigate the options, alliance sources said.

Ambassadors from the 16 NATO nations also agreed new measures to make a NATO-led naval Adriatic blockade of the former Yugoslavia more effective.

A NATO spokesman said the envoys discussed a controversial new Western policy, including how safe areas might be defended with troops and air power.

He said NATO would consider any request from the United Nations for further help in former Yugoslavia but that allies remained committed to finding a political settlement to the war along the lines of an international peace plan.

NATO defence ministers reached a similar agreement earlier this week, but France — a major player in Bosnia with some 5,000 troops on the ground — was not present at that meeting.

France was represented at Friday's meeting. U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher said the United States hopes the United Nations will decide to establish safe havens for Bosnian Muslims by the middle of next week.

He told reporters more discussion was needed to line up the necessary votes in the Security Council.

The New York Times reported on Friday that the safe havens, adopted by the United States, Russia, Britain, France and Spain last weekend, had been skeptically received by other U.N. members and still lacked the nine votes necessary for Security Council approval.

In Geneva, the European Community's (EC) Yugoslav crisis mediator Lord Owen, whose future has been the subject of strong speculation over the past week, indicated Friday he was not planning to leave his post.

Asked by reporters about rumours that it might resign over an apparent Western decision to delay efforts to implement a peace plan for Bosnia which he helped to draft, Lord Owen said: "There's nothing like that."

"But I am looking at the situation carefully," he added as he left the offices of the Yugoslav peace conference.

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# Middle East News

## Baghdad tells Kurds West abandoning them

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq told its rebellious Kurdish population Friday the West was abandoning them and urged them to seek peace with Baghdad.

It simultaneously issued a call for the Kurds to rise up against their rebel leaders in the Kurdish region of northern Iraq and drive them out.

The ruling Baath Party newspaper Al Thawra said in an article that the recent decision of the United Nations to withdraw its guards from Iraq meant the world body was abandoning the Kurds.

"Those who persuaded them (Kurds) to turn their back against their own country are abandoning them," the newspaper said.

"Their allies can no longer pay the expenses of the U.N. guards sent to protect them," it added.

"Only the road to Baghdad is secure and accessible (to them)."

The United Nations withdrew this month 50 of the 236 guards it sent to Iraq after the Gulf war in 1991 to look after U.N. offices and relief convoys. The rest are

due to leave by mid-June because of lack of funds.

The presence of the guards has been a reassurance for millions of Kurds who tied to the mountains on the Turkish and Iranian border after the collapse of a brief post-war rebellion against Baghdad.

The Kurds have established an autonomous state with its own parliament under the umbrella of a "no-fly" zone patrolled by Turkey-based Western warplanes.

However, Al Thawra said Western promises to turn Kurdistan into a prosperous region were illusory and the northern region would not flourish "without mother Baghdad."

It also published a statement by a pro-Baghdad Kurdish council calling on Kurds to rise against the rebel leaders and drive them from Iraqi Kurdistan.

It warned of "strike" in Kurdish if the Kurds did not rise against their rebel chiefs and Western protectors.

Iraqi officials deny reports of a military operation to retake the Western-protected Kurdish enclave in the north.

The U.S. warned Iraq Tuesday that the Western allies would take military action they deem necessary if Baghdad attacked northern Kurds.

### Talks in Saudi Arabia

Top Iraqi opposition leaders invited by King Fahd for the Islamic pilgrimage, including Kurds facing financial disaster because of monetary manoeuvres by Baghdad, held a series of talks Wednesday with the Saudi leadership.

The 14-member group, which includes top Kurdish leader Massoud Barzani and Jalal Talabani, met with Crown Prince Abdullah and then with Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal, delegation members said.

Mr. Talabani leads the powerful Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, which is also grouped in the congress.

## Iraqi opposition seeks to set up war crimes court

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Iraqi opposition groups have launched a campaign to set up a Nuremberg-style tribunal to try Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein and other top Baghdad officials for "war crimes" and other "atrocities."

The effort came a day after the U.N. Security Council voted unanimously to set up a war crimes court in the Hague, Holland, to try suspects accused of atrocities in the former Yugoslavia.

The Iraqi National Congress, a coalition of Iraqi opposition groups that organised into a united front at a 1992 meeting in London, urged the Security Council to approve a similar tribunal for Iraq's leadership.

The idea of an Iraqi war crimes tribunal has been raised on several occasions during and after the Gulf war, which ended in early 1991 with the Iraqi occupation forces driven out of Kuwait by the U.S.-led coalition.

U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher met about a month ago with representatives of the Iraqi National Congress, and endorsed the idea of investigating whether Iraq was culpable for war crimes.

So far, no nation has taken any steps to bring the issue before the

Security Council. Iraq's U.N. mission had no immediate comment on the war crimes allegations.

At a news conference, the Iraqi National Congress released a thick volume detailing their evidence against President Saddam, Deputy Prime Minister Tareq Aziz and 11 other top Iraqi officials.

The volume includes documents in Arabic that the Iraqi National Congress says were seized from Iraqi archives during the March 1991 rebellion against the government, and English translations of them.

Some of the documents were included in the report of the U.N. special investigator on Iraq's human rights practices, Max van der Stoel of the Netherlands.

The documents appear to detail Iraqi government orders to execute villagers found in "prohibited areas" of the Kurdish north; to execute military deserters or draft dodgers; to burn and demolish houses of suspected Shiite subversives in the southern marshes around Basra; and other reports on brutal interrogations, executions, and the oppression of Kurds and Shiite Muslims.

The Iraqi National Congress said it has enough evidence to indict President Saddam on 37

counts of "war crimes and crimes against humanity."

Among the other Iraqi officials accused by the exile group of war crimes or other abuses were:

— Tareq Aziz, current deputy prime minister and former foreign minister, accused of involvement in executions during purge of the Baath Party in 1979, and participating in planning of the invasion of Kuwait;

— Uday Saddam Hussein Al Tikriti, son of Saddam Hussein, accused of sexually assaulting numerous Iraqi women and killing several people, and executing rebels in Basra in 1991;

— Watba Ibrahim Al Hassan Al Tikriti, interior minister accused of brutality in suppressing the March 1991 revolt in Baghdad and surrounding areas;

— Sabawi Ibrahim Al Hassan Al Tikriti, intelligence chief in occupied Kuwait, accused of responsibility for executions, murder, rape and torture of Kuwaitis;

— Izzat Ibrahim Al Douri, former head of the revolutionary court accused of issuing many summary execution orders;

— Mohamad Hamza Al Zubaidi, top Baathist official in northern Iraq accused of brutal suppression of Kurdish rebellion there in March 1991;

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## Licence to kill?

**IN ITS** crackdown on Muslim militants, Egypt is resorting to a brutal campaign of torture, mass arrests and killings, giving its security forces "a licence to kill with impunity," Amnesty International said in a report last week.

The report adds to the already long list of human rights violations by the Egyptian regime, which seems to be pushing its country further into the abyss of oppression, fear and instability.

No one can condone the unjustified, unlawful and brutal acts of the Al Jama'a Al Islamiya, which sparked the violence and has been reportedly responsible for the killing of tens of innocent Egyptian and foreign nationals. But the Egyptian regime seems to be fighting crime with crime, an approach that will only strengthen the cause of the militants among Egypt's disgruntled population.

Crime can only beget crime and violence can only breed violence.

The militants are acting outside the law and it is no surprise that they are breaking it. But the government's duty is to protect the law and use it to protect its citizens; not abuse it and disregard the orders of its own courts and violate the rights of its own people.

Egypt can look at the experience of other countries in the region in dealing with fundamentalist violence to realise that oppression and counter violence are not the solution. Nearly a year after the Algerian regime forced the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) underground, imprisoned its leaders and triggered the guns to end its political activities, Algeria is increasingly falling into a cycle of seemingly endless violence that is growing in intensity and size every day. The Egyptian regime's handling of the problem is sure to put the country on the same bloody and chaotic path.

The Egyptian government has yet to awaken to the bills of human rights that are ringing in every corner of the world. No regime can survive against this tide of unprecedented democratisations and political reforms. The largest country in the Arab World with a claim to its leadership, Egypt must set an example of democracy, tolerance and respect for the human being rather than one of oppression.

The Egyptian opposition is to blame for preferring bullets to words in demanding that government heed its partly legitimate calls for reform. But the government is committing worse crimes by resorting to the same unlawful methods of the militants. "Provocation from armed opposition groups is never a reason to step outside international law," said Amnesty International. It is never a reason for issuing a licence to kill.

## ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

**AL RA'I** daily called for Arab-Arab talks to chart a unified strategy that can help the Arab parties to the Arab-Israeli talks with their mission. As preparations are getting under way for the resumption of the Arab-Israeli negotiations, no sign has yet emerged about the prospect of holding an Arab-Arab meeting, despite the fact that all Arab states support the Arab-Israeli negotiations, said the paper. It is indeed sad to see the Arabs and the Israelis holding nine rounds of talks, albeit without concrete results so far, and not to see one round of Arab-Arab negotiations aimed at ending differences among Arab regimes, continued the daily. It said that unless the present differences end, the Arab states can by no means achieve solidarity and the aspired unified stand, especially at a time when the Arab World is having the so-called new world order being imposed on it by foreign powers. The developments of the past few years, said the daily, had had their direct negative effects on Iraq and Kuwait, but they had also had their adverse impact on the Arab World as a whole, added the daily. It said that those who have been deceived by imaginary victories over their Arab brothers should reconsider the situation in light of the new developments and should embark on steps that can lead to genuine reconciliation. The paper said that it is unreasonable for the Arabs to go on negotiating with Israel without a unified stand which can only come through pan-Arab reconciliation.

A COLUMNIST in Al Ra'i dwelt on Iran's continued enmity towards the Arab World, citing its attitude with regard to Iraq. Referring to the recent Iranian air raids on Iraqi territory, Tareq Masarweh said that there is no difference between Iranian or American war planes raiding Iraq as long as the Americans and the Iranians are in agreement subduing the Iraqi people. Noting that the Iranians have all along showed their enmity towards Iraq, the writer drew attention to the fact that Iran had leased saboteurs on Iraqi territory in the wake of the Western coalition's aggression on Iraq causing more destruction to Iraqi property than the American raids. Since the days of the Shah, said the writer, Iran has been in collusion with the Western world against Iraq and has been exploiting the explosive Kurdish problem in northern Iraq in order to stir internal trouble for the Iraqi government. Furthermore, Iran has, over the years, hosted Iraqi opposition groups financing their operations inside and outside Iraq, he added. The writer also drew attention to the fact that Iran stabbed the Iraqis in the back during the Western coalition's aggression in 1991, noting that Tehran could be currently involved in other plots against its Arab neighbours.

## Resolution 181

### Binding decision, mutually - inclusive rights

By Pascal B. Karmy

In a rare news conference held with Israeli journalists in Vienna a few days ago, the Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat stated, among other matters, the following (as reported in the Jordan Times, May 20-21, 1991): "You have to ask yourselves, how long can you depend on power? When you deny the existence of a Palestinian state, you are denying the existence of Israel because the two go hand-in-hand."

It may be that the last part of Mr. Arafat's statement is incomprehensible to many people, especially to those who are not conversant with international law or with the basics of the Palestine problem from 1948 and thereafter. I shall try to explain this matter rather briefly, without delving into lengthy legal arguments.

On Nov. 29, 1947, the General Assembly of the United Nations issued Resolution 181 (II) for the partition of Palestine and the creation of independent Arab and Jewish states and the establishment of a Special International Regime for the City of Jerusalem. The state of Israel was proclaimed on May 14, 1948, on the eve of the termination of the British Mandate over Palestine. The Jewish state was proclaimed apart from the alleged "historic right", on the strength of the above-mentioned resolution of the General Assembly. The Palestinians, on the other hand, did not accept the Partition Resolution because they considered that the United Nations had neither the right nor the jurisdiction to partition their ancestral homeland and inasmuch as they formed in 1947 the great majority

of the indigenous inhabitants of Palestine (there were 1,200,000 Palestinian Arabs and 600,000 Jews, the majority of whom were Jewish immigrants from Europe particularly from the ex-Soviet Union and the communist states of Eastern Europe, and who had no historical or even religious connection with Palestine).

Whatever the case may be, the Jews relied on the Partition Resolution to proclaim their state in Palestine. Moreover, the proclamation stated that the "state of Israel is prepared to cooperate with the agencies and representatives of the United Nations in implementing the resolution of the General Assembly of Nov. 29, 1947." Afterwards, the foreign secretary of the provisional government of Israel wrote to the United Nations secretary-general to inform him of the proclamation on the question of the future government of Palestine. (Diary

of Folke Bernadotte: "To Jerusalem" page 149).

In his progress report to the General Assembly, dated Sept. 16, 1948, Count Bernadotte stated, among other things, the following: "Whatever may be the precise legal significance of the status of the Nov. 29 resolution, it would seem quite clear to me that the situation is not of such a nature as to entitle either party to act on the assumption that such parts of the resolution as may be favourable to it may be regarded as effective, while other parts which may, by reason of changes of circumstances, be regarded as unfavourable, are to be considered to be ineffective." It is to be noted that on the day following the submission of the above-mentioned Progress Report, i.e. on Sept. 17, 1948, Count Bernadotte and his companion Colonel Serot were savagely murdered at

point blank by the Jewish Stern Gang in Jerusalem, because he was honest and unbiased in his reports to the General Assembly.

In 1949, when Israel applied for membership to the United Nations, it undertook to abide by General Assembly resolutions including in particular the Partition Resolution of 1947 and Resolution 194 (III) of Dec. 11, 1948, concerning the repatriation of the Palestine refugees to their homes.

It was on that basis that Israel was admitted to the United Nations membership. Israel cannot approve or disapprove at the same time. In other words, Israel cannot claim title to the territory envisaged for the Jewish state under the Partition Resolution and deny at the same time title to the territories earmarked for the Arab state by the same resolution.

In doing so, the Israelis deny their own birth certificate. This is in effect what is meant by Mr. Yasser Arafat's statement.

Furthermore, there can be no question of prescription of the right of the Palestinians to create their state on their territory as they have never relinquished their right to it and they have all along been claiming their inherent and natural right to self-determination on their territory.

With regard to the United States opposition to a Palestinian state on Palestinian territory, it should be pointed out that it was the U.S. which had enormously pressured the General Assembly members of the United Nations to vote for the partition of Palestine into an Arab state and a Jewish state; it cannot now logically turn around and oppose the creation of an Arab state in Palestine.

Law group seeks greater protection of human rights

By Wendy S. Ross

WASHINGTON — The United Nations conference on human rights scheduled for June 14-25 in Vienna should focus on finding ways to strengthen the world body's ability to protect human rights around the world, say three legal experts.

Professors Louis Henkin, Hurst Hannum and Diane Orentlicher — members of a working group at the American Society of International Law (ASIL) — spoke before a group of legislators and administration officials May 25 on their organization's recommendations for the meeting.

The world urgently needs to find ways to protect the rights of the millions of refugees and internally displaced persons, said Henkin, president of ASIL and a professor at Columbia University School of Law. "What we want to get ready for the Vienna Conference is identification of the issues and what the United States government should do about them."

The ASIL recommendations call for establishment of a special U.N. Commissioner for Human Rights, which the U.S. government endorses; and for a range of measures for strengthening existing U.N. human rights structures, including a permanent human rights court.

Mr. Henkin, associate professor of international law at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy of Tufts University, urged the United States to be among the leaders in helping to find an effective enforcement mechanism for the rights of minorities. The 1992 U.N. General Assembly declaration on their rights "provides for no enforcement mechanism whatsoever," he noted.

On the whole, the United Nations has done a good job at establishing legal standards for human rights, said Ms. Orentlicher, a professor of law at American University. But it "still has a long way to go in establishing legal consequences when human rights violations take place," she noted.

There is "a striking disconnect" between the legal standards and the "fairly general reticence to press states to prosecute" violators, Ms. Orentlicher said. She emphasized that unless there are consequences for violators, "there is really no protection for human rights."

Mr. Henkin pointed out that the notion of enforcement should not be viewed as an invasion of a nation's sovereignty, and human rights violations by one country are a legitimate concern of other countries.

The ASIL working group urged the United States to adhere to major international conventions and covenants on human rights. These include the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights which has been before the Senate since 1977; the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women which has been before the Senate since 1980; and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. In 1992, the United States ratified the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights with reservations — United States Information Agency.



## You cannot silence freedom of expression with tanks and guns

### Publishing under fire

Kemal Kurpahic is editor in chief of the Sarajevo daily *Ostobnjak* (*Liberation*). He supervises a multiethnic staff of 60 journalists who have published daily throughout the siege of Sarajevo. Three staff members have been killed, five are missing and more than 20 have been injured. Kurpahic left Sarajevo for the first time in more than a year recently to accept the Courage in Journalism Award from the International Media Foundation. Following are excerpts from an interview Newsweek's Karen Breslau and Tom Post had with him in New York:

How do you manage to publish a newspaper in a war zone?

A: Our building is totally destroyed. We work underground in the nuclear-bomb shelter. When it was built, we made jokes that it was some kind of communist paranoia that would require us to build something like that. I have a team of 10 journalists and editors who come on Mondays and stay at work for seven days. They sleep there and eat whatever we can provide them. We run a fuel-powered generator four hours a day to operate the typewriters and the presses. The rest of the time we work by candlelight. The phone lines and the faxes have been out for the past two months. Our staff have to go out and sell the newspaper them-

selves. It's usually sold out in one-half hour.

Q: And you have not yet missed an issue?

No, we publish seven days a week. Since the city was besieged and sealed in April last year, we have not been able to get newsprint, so we reduced the circulation and the number of pages in order to prolong the life of the paper. We used some paper intended for textbooks and some intended for posters. We have had to change our format 13 times. We also changed colours.

Q: Because green is the Muslim colour?

A: Yes, we had to laugh at that. The makeup of my staff reflects almost perfectly the ethnic picture of Bosnia. There are 30 per cent Serbs, 40 per cent Muslims, 10 or 15 per cent Croats, a few Jews and people who declare themselves Yugoslavs. We don't have any problem with that. Contrary to the expectations of those who wanted to silence us, we proved you cannot silence the freedom of expression with tanks and with guns.

Q: It is naive to think that airstrikes would slow down the pace of the war?

A: Airstrikes alone are not enough. But they would serve as a message that the world won't tolerate this form of aggression. It would be the first blow that the Serbian extremists have suffered. We deal with people who understand only the language of force. Then you have to have some sort of balance of forces on the

ground. It's crazy to tell us that there are too many weapons there. There are, but they are all in the wrong hands. One side is heavily armed and exterminating people there. The third step is to tighten the sanctions. The fourth, we have to impose a just political settlement that's not the case.

Q: Might air-strikes provoke retaliatory artillery attacks on Sarajevo?

A: For more than a year we've been exposed to daily artillery attacks. Every day people die. Even if nothing is done we would be exterminated anyway.

Q: What's the first thing you want to do when the siege ends?

I'm sure that at the first night of peace in Sarajevo, you would have people who belong to different ethnic groups — Croats, Muslims, Serbs — visiting each other's apartments, sitting together at cafes, enjoying the sun. I'm sure our culture wasn't destroyed by this aggression. I was asked by the mayor of Strasbourg what European cities could do for Sarajevo, and my first answer was to bring us trees. When I left the city and went to Zagreb, for the first time I noticed trees with leaves and blossoms. I hadn't realised it was spring, because in Sarajevo there are no trees anymore.

## THE WEEK IN PRINT

### Media calls for amendments to the election law

Reviewed by Elia Nasrallah

The daily press last week gave prominence to the situation in the Israeli-held Arab lands, the coming meeting of Arab foreign ministers to decide on the next step in the Arab-Israeli peace process, Arab affairs and domestic issues.

Al Dustour referred to a recent decision by the U.N. Security Council to form an international tribunal to try war criminals in the former Yugoslavia. It said that while the world community's eyes are being directed to this tribunal, nothing is being said about the atrocities committed by Israel in the occupied Arab lands.

The Israeli military authorities are committing many more brutal acts and dastardly crimes; a tribunal is required to try the Israeli leaders and world community protection is needed for the Palestinians who seek their freedom.

Israel still detains thousands of young men who are undergoing all forms of torture in jails and who deserve to have freedom and to live in a free country, added the paper.

Referring to the upcoming meeting between the foreign ministers of Arab countries involved in the peace process, Sawt Al Shabab daily called on

the Arab states to strengthen their stand and demand a postponement of the 10th session as an open protest against the futility of the previous nine sessions. It said that with such a move the Arabs would force the U.S. administration to honour its commitment to play the role of full partner and force Israel to respect U.N. resolutions. The paper said the coming meeting, to be held in Amman, should also display a united and concerted Arab front.

The writer said the Israeli seek revenge on Iraq for its defeat in the eight-year war and to start the war with repeated air raids on Iranian opposition groups inside Iraqi territory.

Iran is now tempted to go to war with Iraq because the latter has been weakened by the sanctions and a war would help speed up the partition of Iraq, said the writer.

The writer said that all the Arab parties should be very

careful in their diplomatic moves lest Israel found a way to end the United Arab stand at the peace process.

Abdul Rahim Omar, a columnist in Al Ra'i, said that preparations for a new war scenario in the Gulf region seem to be under way as foreign powers are seeking to pit Iran and Iraq against each other in another devastating war with the aim of weakening the two parties.

The writer said that Iran could be encouraged to seek revenge on Iraq for its defeat in the eight-year war and to start the war with repeated air raids on Iranian opposition groups inside Iraqi territory.

Iran is now tempted to go to war with Iraq because the latter has been weakened by the sanctions and a war would help speed up the partition of Iraq, said the writer.

Iran's foreign minister's tour

in the Gulf has achieved success on several fronts, according to Taher Al Udwani, a columnist in Al Dustour. The writer said that the tour aimed at allaying Arab Gulf countries' fears of a possible threat coming from Tehran as the Iranian president has claimed during his recent tour in the Gulf states.

Furthermore, the tour has opened the way for an improvement in relations between Iran and the Gulf states in a bid to help Iran win the favour of the U.S. administration.

Salameh Ekour, a columnist in Sawt Al Shabab daily, joined other columnists in Arabic dailies in calling on the government to introduce Amendments to the present election law.

The writer said the major political groups in the Kingdom are in agreement that the present law is riddled with loopholes and does not cater to socio-political develop-

ment. What is needed, said the writer, is an amendment that can guarantee fairness and equality for all governors in the voting and election processes.

Mona Shugair, a columnist in Al Dustour daily, urged Jordanian women to adopt a new and objective approach in their bid to win support from the electorate in the coming parliamentary elections.

She said that more awareness campaigns should be launched among women's groups not only to inform them of their responsibilities, but also to encourage them to adopt certain attitudes and undertake united policies that can contribute to socio-political development.

The writer said that women's drive and actions to attain equality with men should not stop but should be able to convince the Jordanian society.

Our plunge into the gene pool

## Biological knowledge is about to change the world as we know it

By Bryan Appleyard

**A**LMOST 40 years ago, the double helix structure of the DNA molecule was deciphered in Cambridge. In July, the Steven Spielberg movie *Jurassic Park* opens in Britain. The film is about the recreation of dinosaurs using DNA from blood found inside a mosquito preserved in amber. It is based on the single most startling and, maybe, poetic insight that DNA appears to provide — that all of life with rare exceptions is connected by a single, fabulously competent, chemical messenger. Spielberg is evidently moved by this holistic vision. In this film *ET*, the cry goes up from one scientist trying to revive the dying alien: "He's got DNA!" We are one with the universe, the messenger tells us, nobody is a stranger here.

Popular culture says many things; most are trivial, but this time it is on to the big one. Forty years down the line from Watson and Crick it is clear that biology possesses the most powerful knowledge of the age. Physics made this century, transforming the electromechanical culture of the 19th into the electromagnetic one of the 20th. And, for the moment, physics remains the scientific market leader. The most popularly evocative science stories are still about physics. Big Science still means gigantic particle colliders or space telescopes. These are the paraphernalia of our creation myths.

But now Big Science also means the multinational, multi-billion pound project to "sequence" the human genome; the effort to plot the entire genetic structure of human DNA. This has poetry for the movies, but also has something that the weird speculations of high physics do not have — immediate practical impact. Some version of human destiny in the form of susceptibility to disease, longevity, intelligence and, maybe, charac-

ter, seems to be at least partially encoded in the chemistry of the genome. The physicians may be able to claim that somewhere in those ripples lies the clue to our "ultimate" origin. But biologists can potentially claim so much more: a clear, direct, useable narrative about our existence.

As a result, physics, it is now commonly stated, is dead. Long live biology. The bizarre and frequently inept excursions by the popularisers of physics into the realms of the theological and the philosophical are symptoms of its decadence and its impending decline. They are about to be usurped. The 21st century will be dominated by the impact of this new knowledge and its accompanying technology. Science will take on a new human intimacy as it finally crosses the barrier at which it has always faltered — the barrier of the self.

The "future shock" associated with this development has not yet been felt. Perhaps we are still too enmeshed in the disorientations of the physics culture — nuclear weapons may have been adequately sublimated, but the information revolution arising, ultimately, from quantum theory is still being slowly and uneasily absorbed. And the huge changes promised by biology are still in the future. Sequencing the genome may, for example, point us to the specific gene that causes cystic fibrosis or muscular dystrophy, but further knowledge and technologies are required before we can act upon this information.

Yet the first developments are definitely with us in the form of some limited applications of gene therapy and in the artificial production of substances such as human growth hormone — a development that has already moved from the therapeutic to the cosmetic. It has been offered as a treatment, not just for dwarfism but also for people who feel they are unattractively short. And it is absolutely clear that momen-

"They can offer us nothing," he wrote of the eugenics in *Eugenics and Other Evils*, "but the same stuffy science, the same bullying bureaucracy and the same terrorism by tenth-rate professors that have led the German Empire to its recent conspicuous triumph."

That was in 1922. In the event, the Germans were to make Chesterton's case for him even more conclusively. Nazism embraced eugenics, and controlling human fertility in the name of social engineering ceased to be a respectable option.

But, in anticipation of the coming sovereignty of biology, eugenics quietly becomes respectable again. Moral philosophers

such as John Harris at Manchester University are attempting to see beyond the gut loathing the word provokes. After all, he points out, it only means planning for better offspring in a better world and who could object to that?

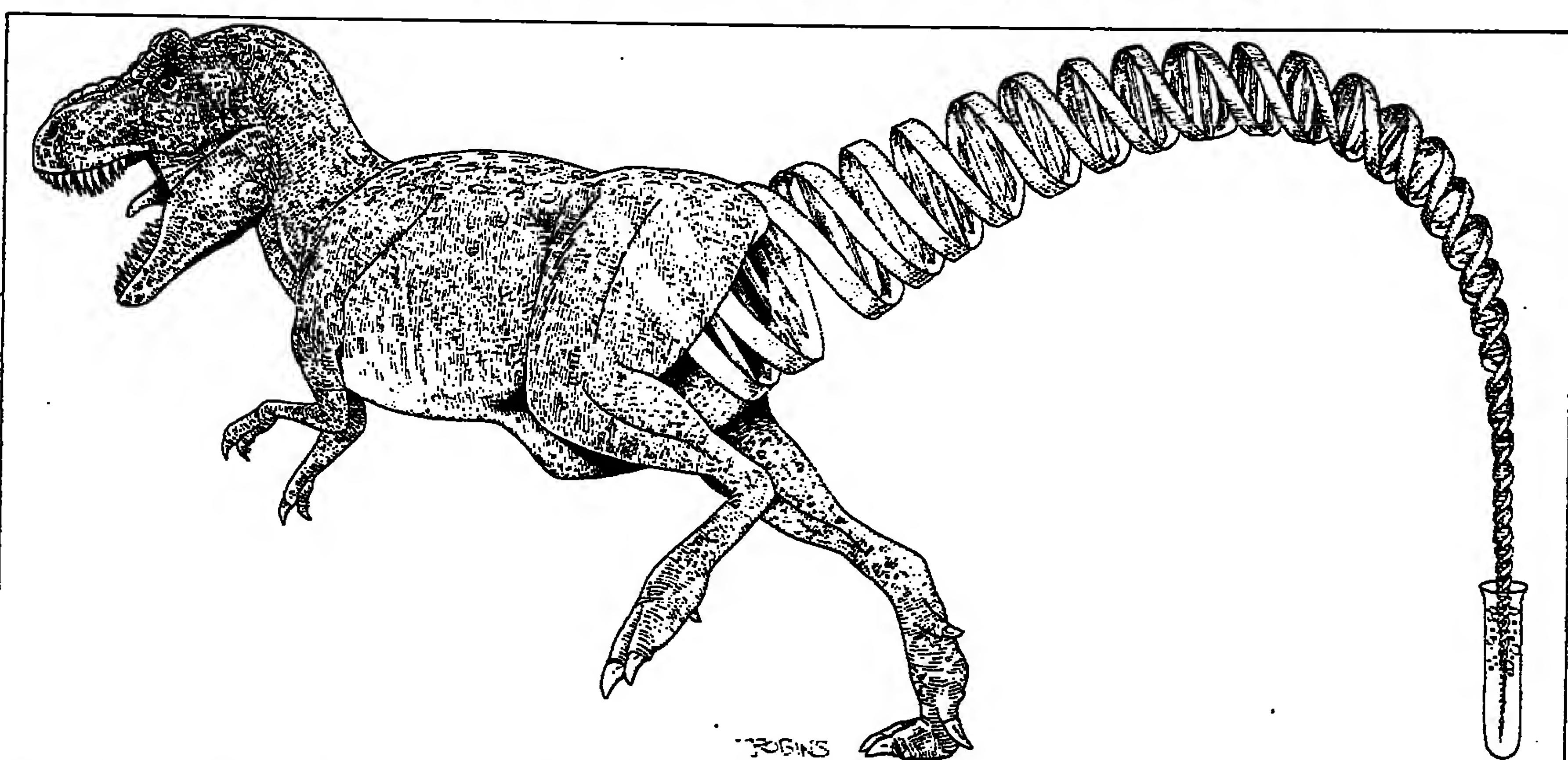
Parents use money and other wiles to improve the condition of their children, why should they not also employ biology? Furthermore, although germ-line technology for eradicating AIDS may hold risks for future generations, will there not come a point when those risks are outweighed by the risks of doing nothing?

Harris is right to ask these questions. Recalling in historical awareness horror from all this is not an option. Eugenics will arrive

through the marketplace, if not through legislation. The offering of growth hormone as a cosmetic treatment is but one portent. Designing all kinds of characteristics into babies will unquestionably soon be possible and, if the eugenically inclined rich cannot find such services in this country, they will obtain them elsewhere. They may be disappointed — no serious biologist would claim that genetics is the full story of our destiny and they would know that the impact of environment and upbringing is at least as important.

The real point, however, is nothing to do with such rationality. It is again captured by Chesterton when he muses that "Keats died young; but he had more pleasure in a minute than a

Eugenist gets in a month." The uncertainty and ultimately indefinable nature of our experience is fundamental to our conception of what it is to be human. A consumptive genius is a phenomenon we like to feel is beyond any rational balancing of probabilities and, crazy as it may seem, it is natural occasionally to muse that the aborted foetus or the child unconceived because of wise genetic counselling could have been Keats. Biologists will say they are not threatening any of that, they are simply pursuing knowledge. This is true, but inadequate, for knowledge changes things and, now, it is about to chance everything — The Independent.



## 'Quagmire' fear forces western hand in Bosnia

By Patrick Worsnip

Reuter

**L**ONDON — Fear of a military "quagmire" in Bosnia has been the decisive factor in western policy there, forcing governments into a series of climbdowns of which the new plan for containing the war is the latest, analysts said.

Among all the disagreements between the big powers over what to do about the Yugoslav conflict, one thing has united them: None was ready to send troops to stop the fighting by force.

"One looks at the long-term strategic interests of the various countries, and Bosnia isn't among them," said Ken Petrie of the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies.

Lee Hamilton, chairman of the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, concluded at the weekend: "No western leader was prepared to put the kind of resources into the Balkans necessary to roll back Serbian aggression."

The plan announced on Saturday by the foreign ministers of the United States, Russia, Britain, France and Spain calls for creation of "safe havens" for Bosnian Muslims, continued U.N. sanctions on Serbia and sealing off the Serbia-Bosnia border.

But it drops U.S. threats to bomb the Serbs — except to protect U.N. troops in the safe havens — or to lift an arms embargo for the Muslims. It mentions the Vance-Owen peace plan, the former linchpin of west-

ern policy, only as a long-term goal.

Vance-Owen would require the Serbs to give up much of the territory they have seized in over a year of fighting in Bosnia. Saturday's announcement was welcomed by the Serbs, but the Muslims accused the world of appeasing the "aggression."

In Britain, whose government has been among the firmest opponents of military intervention, most newspapers have denounced the plan for sacrificing Bosnia's Muslims on the altar of western unity, an assessment shared by several analysts.

"It's obvious that the principal achievement is mending the disarray in the western camp rather than trying to do anything to save a place called Bosnia-Herzegovina," said Mark Wheeler of London's School of Slavonic and East European Studies.

British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd, however, described the weekend initiative as realistic, and said the sanctions against Serbia would in the end bring the Bosnian Serbs round to a negotiated settlement with the real Muslims and Croats.

Thorvald Stoltenberg, who succeeded Cyrus Vance as chief U.N. negotiator on Yugoslavia, called the compromise a "very real basis for progressive implementation of (the Vance-Owen) plan."

Several analysts argued that the weekend announcement followed inevitably from the policy pursued from the beginning, of refusing to send in troops in a combat role.

"There isn't a great deal (the

single thread of staying out of the quagmire has run through all the twists and turns of western policy since fighting broke out in Bosnia in April last year.)

Early attempts by the European Community to broker a peace focused on setting up a ceasefire to give time for political negotiations. But the ceasefires all collapsed.

The Vance-Owen process set up by a London conference last August reversed priorities. Mr. Vance and his mediator Lord Owen argued that until a political settlement was agreed, no ceasefire would hold.

The latest plan appears to revert to the original idea of silencing the guns first, then working on a political deal.

But many analysts doubt whether the safe havens plan will stop the fighting. While the Bosnian Serbs have hinted they may now have achieved all their territorial aims, the Croats are still fighting Muslims in areas they claim as their own.

The Muslims are in any case likely to fight on in an attempt to recapture land they have lost, the analysts said.

## EC faces environmental headache on regions

By Chris Porter

Reuter

**B**RUSSELS — As the European Community (EC) gets back on track for economic and monetary union, it faces a major environmental headache — how to drag its poorest regions up to the economic standards of their richer cousins without wrecking some of Europe's most unspoilt areas.

Although experts differed over how easily Bosnia could be pacified by a multinational force, most agreed that such a force would need to stay for years before the rival factions would agree on a political settlement, if they ever did.

But the allied campaign to drive Iraqi forces out of Kuwait in 1991 offered the goal of protecting oil interests and the prospect of a straightforward, winnable war against an identifiable enemy. Bosnia offered neither, analysts said.

As part of the price for getting southern countries to sign up to the Maastricht Treaty, the EC will pour an average of 25 billion European Currency Units (\$30 billion) a year of development funds into its most impoverished regions up to the end of the decade.

But European Members of Parliament (Euro-MPs) and ecology groups have long been saying that the community must be more careful about the environmental impact that its so-called structural funds can have.

"All our regional policy has to remain extraordinarily alert to the needs of the environment. There really is very little emphasis on environmental control."

The scheme involves building an information centre and access roads on a vast site in the west of Ireland dotted with ancient forts, megalithic tombs and a rich variety of rare plants and animals which thrive on its limestone walls.

The Luxembourg-based European Court of Justice is due to rule this week on a move by the WWF and Irish ecology group An Taisce to quash the commission decision and cancel the EC cash.

He added that the EC's executive commission, which approves

and monitors structural funding projects, must take its share of the blame. It has chosen the wrong kind of schemes and then struck by them when things go wrong, he said.

"They've backed the wrong horses and then they've not left themselves an easy way out," Mr. Long added.

He cites a commission decision last October to release EC structural funds for a tourism project in Ireland, despite warnings that it could cause serious environmental damage.

Greek ecology groups said a multi-million-dollar EC-backed scheme to divert the Acheloos River in Greece's Mesolonghi wetlands would devastate a region of great natural beauty and threaten 269 species of birds.

The commission adds that the funds themselves play a vital role in helping backward areas comply with ever-tighter EC environmental legislation.

Publicly, many agree. "The cost of compliance in the poorer regions is extremely high, relatively higher than in the other countries," says Peter Brennan,

head of the Irish Employers' Federation's Brussels office and a keen supporter of the funds.

But privately, some EC officials say some damage may have to be done in the name of development since one cannot put stricter controls on poorer areas than on states which have already achieved prosperity.

Even if it means letting unspoilt countries spend EC cash putting motorways through green fields?

"Well it's their money and it's their green fields," one EC official said.



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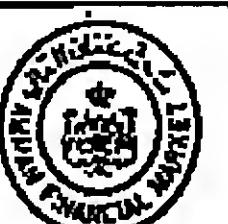
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WEEKLY REPORT

COMPANY'S NAME	TRADING VOLUME	PREV. JD	OPENING PRICE	CLOSING PRICE	PRICE
ABD AL HAMID BANK	554,035	151,200	152,000	150,000	
JORDAN NATIONAL BANK	1,000,000	6,500	6,500	5,750	
CALIFORNIA BANK	72,531	28,200	27,500	28,750	
BANK OF JORDAN	402,352	4,130	4,130	4,300	
MIDDLE EAST INVESTMENT BANK	113,024	2,200	2,200	1,970	
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK	149,143	3,980	4,000	3,940	
THE TRADING BANK	77,112	4,000	4,000	3,920	
JORDAN BANK	246,000	2,200	2,200	2,100	
AL-AHAD INVESTMENT BANK	13,347	3,750	3,750	3,720	
JORDANIAN STANIC BANK	13,811	4,150	4,150	4,350	
UNIBAN BANK FOR SAVING & INVESTMENT	19,010	4,000	3,950	4,000	
WAHLI'S BANK	53,877	3,380	3,370	3,290	
JORDAN INVESTMENT & FINANCE BANK	180,269	6,100	6,100	6,100	
DEUTSCHE BANKS' SUBSIDIARY FOR HOUSING	39,595	5,200	5,200	5,100	
JORDAN BANKS' SUBSIDIARY	23,545	3,700	3,700	3,500	
ARAB BANKING CORPORATION/JORDAN	204,427	4,050	4,080	4,100	
PHILADELPHIA INVESTMENT BANK	621,598	2,620	2,650	2,590	
JORDAN INSURANCE	71,690	3,310	3,350	3,350	
JORDAN LIFE INSURANCE	10,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	
GENERAL ARABIC INSURANCE	6,321	3,350	3,380	3,350	
JORDAN FIRE INSURANCE	159,181	3,920	3,950	3,870	
ARAB LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE	7,225	2,800	2,920	2,850	
AL-HIGH AL-ARABI INSURANCE	243	4,100	4,110	4,110	
JORDAN ELECTRICAL INSURANCE	176,100	3,100	3,100	3,100	
JORDAN STATE INSURANCE	14,478	1,230	1,230	1,180	
VEHICLE OWNER INSURANCE	22,010	3,300	6,200	6,700	
ARAB INTERNATIONAL HOTELS	24,614	5,870	5,900	5,830	
JORDAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	12,650	2,220	2,200	2,200	
JORDAN TOURIST & SPA COMPLEX	55,720	5,000	5,000	5,000	
JORDAN TRADE INVESTMENT	6,321	3,350	3,380	3,350	
JORDAN REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT	49,742	1,160	1,150	1,160	
PETRA ENTERPRISES & EQUIPMENT LEASING	222,039	6,350	6,320	6,300	
JORDAN INTERNATIONAL TRADING CENTER	14,320	1,240	1,240	1,200	
JORDAN INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL INSURANCE	15,216	1,230	1,230	1,230	
JORDAN PETROLEUM CORPORATION / AL-AHAD	22,120	11,600	12,000	12,000	
UNITED MIDDLE EAST & CONCORDE HOTELS	222,185	2,250	2,250	2,150	
ATTACHEE COURIER MATERIAL MANUFACTURING	13,948	1,180	1,210	1,190	
THE JORDAN CEMENT FACTORIES	1,619,200	2,260	2,260	2,260	
JORDAN PHOSPHATE MINES	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	
THE JORDAN POLYESTER FIBRE	49,742	1,160	1,150	1,160	
JORDAN TANNING	111,072	10,420	10,500	10,500	
WOKING INDUSTRIES	5,530	7,800	7,800	7,800	
THE JORDAN CHEMICAL & AGRICULTURAL	19,040	3,140	3,100	3,000	
THE JORDAN WOOLTEX MILLS	55,400	1,180	1,180	1,180	
ARAB PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURING	153,640	1,100	1,100	1,050	
JORDAN CERAMIC INDUSTRIES	5,793,287	7,120	7,150	8,300	
JORDAN DAIRY	730,244	7,930	7,930	8,100	
JORDAN PRINTING & PACKAGING	47,624	2,400	2,400	2,400	
JOSEPH AL-MAKTOUM INDUSTRIES	6,365	5,000	5,000	5,000	
ARAB PAPER CONVERTING & TRADING	50,000	3,100	3,100	3,000	
JOSEPH AL-MAKTOUM INDUSTRIES	1,915	4,900	5,200	5,200	
INTERMEDIATE PETRO-CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	128,149	22,250	22,300	21,250	
JORDAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	142,264	3,200	3,200	3,170	
UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN INDUSTRIES	27,865	3,350	3,300	3,350	
ARABIC INDUSTRIES	30,000	6,650	6,670	6,700	
DAIRY AL-MAKTOUM & INVESTMENT	2,400,100	10,200	10,200	10,200	
ARAB INVESTMENT & INDUSTRIAL TRADE	353,251	3,100	3,100	2,800	
ARAB ALUMINUM INDUSTRIES	979,402	10,520	10,500	10,000	
GENERAL INVESTMENT	104,876	3,310	3,400	3,600	
ARAB PAPER CONVERTING & TRADING	134,427	2,220	2,250	2,160	
JOSEPH AL-MAKTOUM INDUSTRIES	4,000	1,100	1,100	1,100	
INTERMEDIATE PETRO-CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	150,772	5,340	5,810	5,770	
JORDAN INDUSTRIES & PARTNERS	33,425	2,210	2,250	2,050	
JORDAN PRECAST CONCRETE / INDUSTRIAL	527,508	4,490	4,440	4,340	
JORDAN PLASTICS INDUSTRIES	111,181	6,350	6,150	6,150	
UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN INDUSTRIES	164,630	2,300	2,300	2,350	
AL-ZARQA INDUSTRIES	65,450	4,850	4,800	4,800	
AL-ZARQA INDUSTRIES	16,195	4,850	4,800	4,800	
JORDAN INDUSTRIES & PARTNERS	60,873	1,170	1,280	1,230	
JORDAN PRECAST CONCRETE / INDUSTRIAL	59,404	9,500	9,500	9,500	
JORDAN PLASTICS INDUSTRIES	11,130	1,180	1,180	1,180	
UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN INDUSTRIES	1,472,313	12,800	9,330	10,700	
JORDAN CENTER FOR PHAR. & CHEMICALS	2,250,013	4,160	4,700	4,770	
JORDAN CENTER FOR PHAR. & FOOD PROD.	292,090	1,150	1,250	1,130	
JOSEPH AL-MAKTOUM & CO. FOR PHAR. & FOOD PROD.	47,933	1,170	1,150	1,170	
JOSEPH AL-MAKTOUM & CO. FOR PHAR. & FOOD PROD.	47,500	1,100	1,050	1,050	
JOSEPH AL-MAKTOUM & CO. FOR PHAR. & FOOD PROD.	37,100	1,150	1,150	1,150	
UNIVERSITY PHARMA INDUSTRIES	1,154,244	5,600	5,650	5,500	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>26,134,000</b>				

PARALLEL MARKET TRADING ACTIVITY FOR THE PERIOD (22/05/1993 - 26/05/1993)

WEEKLY REPORT

COMPANY'S NAME	TRADING VOLUME	PREV. JD	OPENING PRICE	CLOSING PRICE	PRICE
CENTRAL GENERAL TRADING & STORAGE	77,607	1,350	1,360	1,380	
NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT & EDUCATION	171,000	2,900	2,900	2,800	
NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT & EDUCATION	190,002	1,180	1,180	1,180	
JORDANIAN EXIMTRADING INVESTMENT HOLDING	25,190	1,880	1,880	1,770	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>544,239</b>				

Currency	Bid	Offer
U.S. Dollar	0.6540	0.6860
Sterling Pound	1.0640	1.095
Deutsche Mark	0.4214	0.4235
Swiss Franc	1.4716	1.4742
French Franc	0.1251	0.1257
Japanese Yen*	0.6323	0.6355
Dutch Guilder	0.3763	0.3782
Swedish Krona	0.0941	0.0946
Maltese Lira*	0.0463	0.0466
Belgian Franc	0.02055	0.02065
For 100		
Other Currencies	Date: 27/5/1993	
Currency	Bid	Offer
Bahraini Dinar	1.7920	1.8240
Lebanese Lira*	0.03845	0.04055
Saudi Riyal	0.1820	0.1843
Kuwaiti Dinar	2.2250	2.2775
Qatari Riyal	0.18536	0.18640
Egyptian Pound	0.1950	0.2100
Omani Riyal	1.7440	1.7830
UAE Dirham	0.18536	0.18640
Greek Drachma*	0.3067	0.3367
Cypriot Pound	1.4090	1.4390
For 100		

\* Per 100

\*\* Per 1000

\*\*\* Per 10000

\*\*\*\* Per 100000

\*\*\*\*\* Per 1000000

\*\*\*\*\* Per 10000000

\*\*\*\*\* Per 100000000

## Problems are foreseen after Cambodia poll results announced

PHNOM PENH (R) — Cambodians voted on the last day of U.N.-organised elections Friday and unfounded fears of serious poll violence gave way to worries of more war when leaders try to form a new government.

If the Royalist opposition wins a clear victory, diplomats and U.N. officials doubt the current Phnom Penh administration will be willing to make a graceful exit, even though it has pledged to respect the results.

If the government wins a clear majority — 66 per cent or more of the vote — the renegade Khmer Rouge guerrilla faction, which backed out the peace agreement it signed with the other warring factions and boycotted the polls, has threatened war.

If the result is split, the Royalists and the government may be forced into coalition in the 120-seat assembly. Bitter rivals during 13 years of civil war, they must now find some way of working together.

The two groups disagree fundamentally over whether to try and keep the Khmer Rouge in the political fold. The Royalists say they should be included in the interest of national reconciliation; the current government won't hear of it.

As of Friday morning, more than 86 per cent of the 4.7 million

registered voters had cast their ballots. The U.N. peacekeeping chief Yasushi Akashi has called the massive turnout a "stinging rebuke to the men of violence."

First results are expected Saturday and final figures by the middle of next week, after which the assembly is expected to convene quickly.

The 22,000-strong U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) is mandated to stay in the country for three months after the assembly convenes while it drafts and approves a new constitution before forming a new government.

Until then, the existing government will remain in place along with the Supreme National Council, which originally had members of all factions and which is the formal sovereign power in Cambodia.

The council, now minus the Khmer Rouge, is due to meet Saturday to discuss the mechanics of the transition. At the meeting Mr. Akashi will announce whether he will certify the elections as free and fair.

The National Assembly would have no decision-making powers until a constitution is completed but would have moral authority, the deputy head of UNTAC, Behrooz Sadry, told Reuters. He

said UNTAC was considering forming a new body involving assembly members to ensure the SNC not go against their will.

A wild card in the calculations should the Royalists win is the government army, which with some 50,000 regular troops and 145,000 militia and police, is by far the strongest of the factional forces.

Some U.N. analysts say political and military interests have become inextricably intertwined in the 14 years the government has been in power.

This raises doubt among U.N. officials and opposition members as to whether the armed forces will be willing simply to transfer their allegiance to new political masters.

Mr. Saery said the army relied on the central leadership to resolve problems of paying soldiers, discipline and providing cohesion.

He said the U.N. might maintain a presence in Cambodia after UNTAC's mandate expires to assist a new government in training its armed forces, police and civil service.

"But I don't think a substantial presence of military and police is on the cards."

A crucial task for the new government is dealing with the

Khmer Rouge guerrillas, who have up to 15,000 men roaming wide areas of the countrywide.

The Khmer Rouge are bitter enemies of the government installed after Vietnam invaded Cambodia in December 1978 to end the guerrillas' revolutionary rule, which killed a million people.

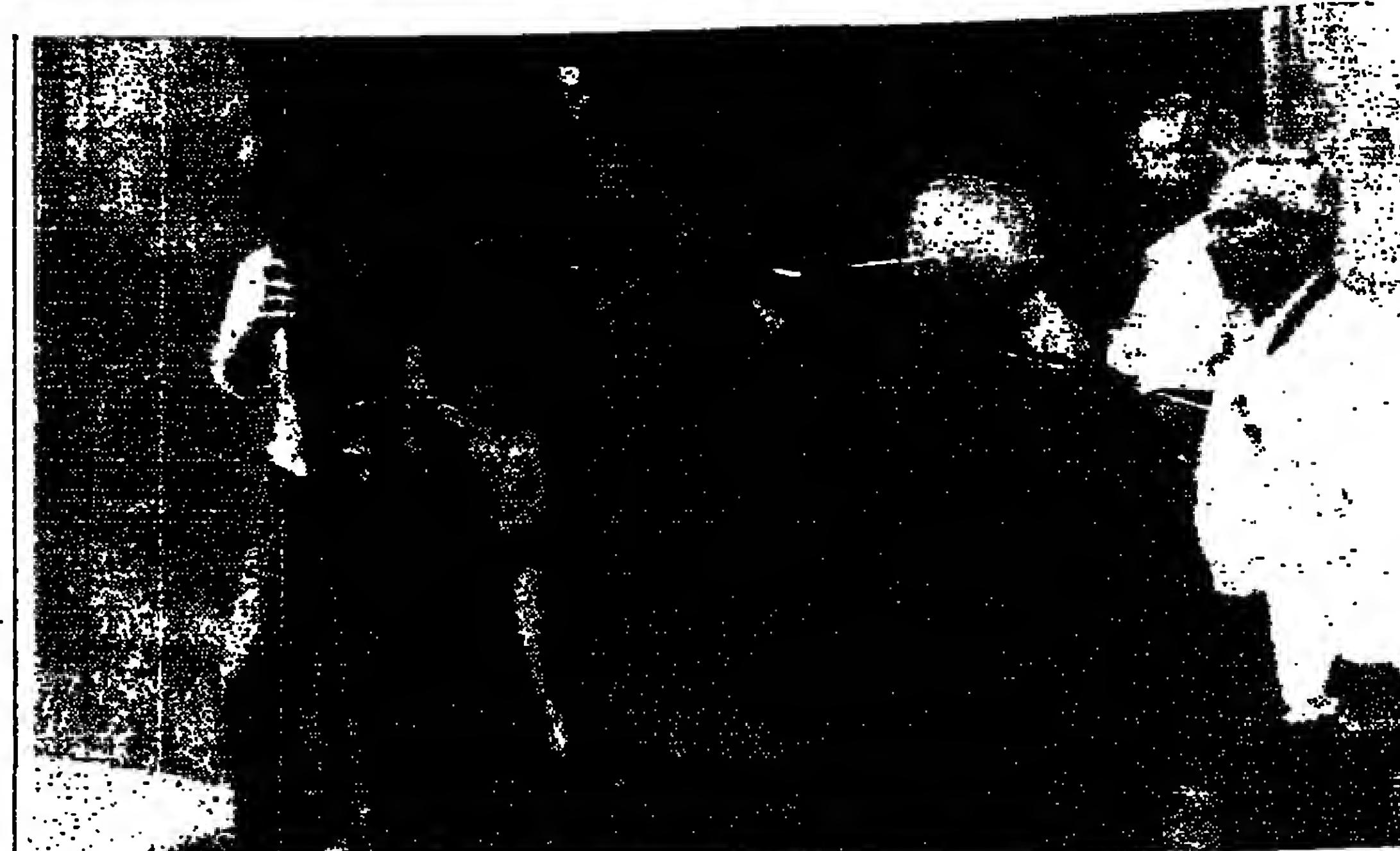
The Khmer Rouge boycotted the election, which they said would only legitimise a "puppet" government. But they abandoned threats to disrupt it and instead sent people in their zones to vote, apparently for the Royalist Party.

A Khmer Rouge military official told Reuters near the Thai border Thursday that members were voting in defiance of the faction's notorious leader Pol Pot.

A U.N. spokesman said the country was quiet overnight apart from three shelling incidents. In one incident, three rockets were fired at a Royalist Party office in the northwestern province of Battambang, injuring one member.

In an illustration of the Khmer Rouge change of tactics, some 500 of its members staged a peaceful protest in the Sok Sam district of Battambang.

The spokesman said the group, protesting against UNTAC and the elections, was unarmed and dispersed after 30 minutes.



Workers remove paintings from the Uffizi Gallery after a car bomb exploded Thursday killing six people and damaging priceless art works at the gallery and nearby historic buildings (AFP photo)

## Italian Police release drawing of Uffizi Gallery bomb suspect

FLORENCE, Italy (R) — Police hunted Friday for a youth seen running away from a narrow alley where a huge bomb exploded, killing five people and wrecking part of Italy's most famous art gallery.

Eyewitnesses reported seeing the tall, sun-tanned man jumping into a small car which reversed out of a nearby street at great speed in a screech of tyres. The youth, said to be in his twenties, was carrying a white bag.

Thursday's explosion, said to have been caused by over 100 kilos of explosives planted in a stolen van parked behind Florence's Uffizi Gallery, killed at least five people and injured 50 others, including two German tourists.

The explosion blew out all the windows of the Uffizi and severely damaged the structure of the museum, which houses the world's largest collection of Italian Renaissance art and draws a million visitors a year.

At least four paintings were completely destroyed by the thousands of glass shards propelled against the canvases, but some of the world's greatest masterpieces were saved by their protective anti-vandal shields.

The biggest gash is three metres (nine feet) long, but experts believe it can be restored. Other damaged works include Rubens' Henry IV of France entering Paris and his picture of the same king at the Battle of Ivry.

Van Dyck's great equestrian portrait of the Emperor Charles V, which also hung in the west wing's Rubens Room, was only slightly damaged. In all, some 20 paintings were damaged.

The damage is serious, but nothing like as bad as it might have been," said Anna Maria Petrioli Tofani, director of the 400-year-old gallery. "If it had not been for the protective

shields, we would be standing in a huge cemetery today."

Italian newspapers Friday said Masterpieces close to the scene of the blast, including Raphael's Madonna With Goldfinch and Titian's Flora and Venus Of Urbino — were spared because they were hanging in rooms with open windows.

An "emergency ward" has been set up in a room dominated by Leonardo Da Vinci's Adoration Of The Magi. The paintings damaged include the Death Of Adonis by Michelangelo's Veteran Piombo, which has suffered eight cuts.

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A painting of the Madonna by the Italian Renaissance master Giotto, finished in 1300, was cut when the windows of the church in which it was hanging near the Uffizi were blown in.

## S. Africa democracy talks resume

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South Africa's democracy negotiations to end white minority rule resumed Friday after the government agreed to release three black leaders arrested in a police swoop.

The black radical Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) took its seat at the talks after the government promised to free three members of its National Executive Council (NEC).

The PAC agreed in return to review its commitment to armed struggle and violence while taking part in the multi-party democracy talks.

The PAC had threatened to boycott the talks after police arrested 75 members of the organisation in a nation-wide swoop Wednesday. Police said 28 remained in detention Friday.

Government and PAC negotiators held crisis talks early Friday ahead of the full democracy session.

PAC foreign secretary Gora Ebrahim told reporters the government had agreed to release three detained NEC members, formally charge another PAC leader and give details on the other detainees at a bilateral meeting Tuesday.

The government has condemned the PAC for its continued commitment to armed struggle while participating in the democracy negotiations. It has accused the PAC's armed wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA), of recent attacks on whites.

Dissident and militant students have demanded the two ex-presidents be held accountable for the 1980 bloodshed that left about 200 people killed in the

southern city of Kwangiu.

"Let's punish Chun and Rob," students shouted as they wielded steel pipes to break through about 1,500 riot troopers several blocks from the homes of two former presidents.

Police used volleys of tear gas and truncheons to repel a wave of attacks that lasted for three days.

At least 30 students and police were injured, bringing the total injured in 10 days of protests to at least 250 people. There was no immediate report of arrests.

In eastern Seoul, about 40,000 students held an overnight rally Friday to form a new nationwide radical campus alliance. They vowed street protests to demand the punishment of the two ex-presidents.

Mr. Kim, a former dissident and victim of past military-dominated governments, has pushed a reform drive to end the authoritarian legacy of his predecessors.

In Mr. Kim's three-month-old campaign, about 1,000 government officials, educators and business leaders have been arrested or purged. Those arrested included a dozen legislators and government officials who were supporters of Mr. Chun and Mr. Roh.

## Seoul riot police battle students

SEOUL (AP) — Riot police firing tear gas battled more than 2,500 students Friday to block a march on the homes of two former presidents.

It was the second day of violence near the homes of former presidents Roh Tae-Woo and Chun Doo-Hwan in western Seoul. Dissidents say Mr. Chun and Mr. Roh ordered the bloody military crackdown on pro-democracy protests in 1980.

Police used volleys of tear gas and truncheons to repel a wave of attacks that lasted for three days.

At least 30 students and police were injured, bringing the total injured in 10 days of protests to at least 250 people. There was no immediate report of arrests.

Clouds of tear gas wafted over western Seoul. Shops closed and pedestrians rushed for cover. Traffic at nearby Yonsei University came to a halt as thousands more students staged a sit-down on a main boulevard.

Students contend Mr. Chun and Mr. Roh ordered soldiers to fire on civilian protesters as top

army commanders after seizing power in a coup. Mr. Roh succeeded Mr. Chun in 1988 as president.

Public demands for the investigation of wrongdoing by the two former presidents grew after President Kim Young-Sam took office in February as South Korea's first civilian president in three decades.

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In Mr. Kim's three-month-old campaign, about 1,000 government officials, educators and business leaders have been arrested or purged. Those arrested included a dozen legislators and government officials who were supporters of Mr. Chun and Mr. Roh.

Meanwhile, President Bill Clinton, hoping to restore his battered public image, defended his presidency Thursday and asked television executives to portray him "as I am" and not as a "clay figure ... all pulled out of shape."

Mr. Clinton, reeling from negative publicity over a \$200 haircut and the controversy over dumping the White House travel office staff, said he prays each day that "I won't make any stupid little mistakes."

"If you try doing a lot of things ... to make them mistakes," Mr. Clinton told executives attending a meeting of CBS Television network affiliates.

"I'm going to admit my mistakes," he told the group, which was meeting in New York. "What I want to do is have the kind of relationship with you and others that will present me as I am to the American people and not as some sort of clay figure that's all pulled out of shape."

Mr. Clinton's comments followed a two-hour live broadcast from the White House in which he answered questions from an audience of 200 people assembled for a morning news programme.

In the first four months of his presidency, Mr. Clinton has seen his popularity plunge to record lows for such a brief tenure — with recent public opinion polls showing more Americans disapprove of him than are satisfied.

Similarly, 50 per cent said they considered him qualified to be president while 48 per cent said they did not, and 50 per cent said they liked him the more they heard about him, while 42 per cent said they liked him less.

The nightline poll queried 1,055 adults last Thursday

through Sunday. The poll has a margin of error of 3.5 per cent.

"Things are midflight that will be destructive if they're passed into law," he said.

"I had hoped they would put together better plans, but now that you see the plan ... if you look at the damage, we feel an obligation to run up a red flare and say, 'let's be sure this is the right thing for the country,' he added.

On one programme, Mr. Perot criticised most harshly for approaching his deficit reduction plan and the revamping of the health care system in such a disorganized fashion.

"When you're four trillion in debt, you cannot afford to make mistakes of the magnitude that they are pushing for now," Mr. Perot said.

The ABC network, in a new poll conducted for its Nightline programme, found Mr. Clinton drawing 45 per cent of the vote and Mr. Perot 44 per cent in a hypothetical presidential election, yielding a statistical dead heat.

However, Americans appeared to be strongly divided over the Texas billionaire's fitness to be president.

"I didn't call him a starstruck middle management type. I said those words in different places," he said during a taping of Donahue set to air Friday. "Can he get organised? Yes. Is he bright enough? Yes."

Mr. Perot nonetheless gave the president a short jab. "I didn't say that I wouldn't promote him. I would bring him in, train him and promote him. He might be running things 15 to 20 years from now."

Mr. Perot told Reuters that he made the comments because he

worried about Mr. Clinton's disorganisation.

"Things are midflight that will be destructive if they're passed into law," he said.

A top Hollywood executive, in an interview with Reuters, dismissed such sentiments as "regional chauvinism."

The executive, who asked not to be named, said, "many of the statements that are made expose the regional chauvinism with dismissive people out here out of hand as airheads and idiots, which are some of the lines that have been used by respected east coast writers in the Washington Post and the Wall Street Journal."

"They're highly scripted, poorly directed and always over budget," he said.

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## World Cup qualifying matches

### Iraq crushes Pakistan 8-0

IRAQ FRIDAY hammered Pakistan 8-0 to take the lead in the Asian Group A qualification tournament for the 1994 World Cup.

The Iraqi team totally dominated the match as did not allow their Pakistani opponents to even approach Imaad Hashem.

Laith Hussein scored the first goal in the 11th minutes followed seven minutes later by the second goal by Sa'ad Qais.

Ala' Kazem converted a 26th minute free kick to a header scoring the third goal, and captain Ahmad Radi scored the fourth goal in the 44th minute ending the first half 4-0.

The inexperienced Pakistani team, suffering their third crushing defeat of the competition after losing 5-0 to China and 5-1 to Yemen earlier in the week, allowed Iraq to score four more goals in the second half.

Qais scored his second and his team's fifth goal in the 69th

minute. Ala' Kazem scored his 4th goal of the tournament in the 75th minute, followed two minutes later by the seventh goal by Munzer Khalaf.

Naem Saddam netted the final goal two minutes before the end of the match.

#### Standings after Friday's first match

	P	W	D	L	GF	GA	GPs
Iraq	3	2	1	—	15	2	5
China	2	2	—	—	8	—	4
Yemen	3	1	1	1	7	8	3
Jordan	3	—	2	1	2	5	2
Pakistan	3	—	—	3	1	18	0

#### Teams:

Iraq: Imaad Hashem, Radi Shneishel, Ahmad Radi (Akram Emmanuel), Sa'ad Qais, Laith Hussein, Ali Hussein (Naem Saddam), Ala' Kazem, Sa'ad Abdul Hamid, Mohammad Jasem, Jabbar Hashem.

Pakistan: Malek Mateen,

## Graf, Sampras advance at French Open

PARIS (AP) — Iva Majoli, the 15-year-old Croatian playing in only her second Grand Slam, upset No. 15 seed Sabine Hack Friday to move into a fourth-round clash with top-seeded Steffi Graf.

Majoli, the youngest player in the tournament, breezed through the first set against Hack, then held off a comeback bid by the German to triumph 6-0, 7-6 (7-5).

Graf, the favourite in the absence of defending champion Monica Seles, advanced to the last 16 with a 6-2, 6-2 victory over Laura Gildemeister of Peru. She beat Majoli earlier this year in their only encounter.

Also winning third-round matches were fourth-seeded Conchita Martinez of Spain, 6-4, 7-5 over Italy's Natalia Baudone, and No. 8 seed Anke Huber of Germany, a 6-1, 6-2 victor over Patricia Hy of Canada.

The men's No. 1 seed, Pete Sampras, followed Graf onto court one to complete his suspended second-round match with South African Marcos Ondruska. Sampras won the first set late Thursday, 7-5.

Five seeded players lost Thursday, including two highly ranked men upset by young Germans. Even though Germany's top player, Boris Becker, was ousted, five of his compatriots were safely into the men's third round, the second biggest national contingent after the United States.

Both delegations include some



Steffi Graf

relatively unsung players who are matching or surpassing their career-best Grand Slam performances.

Perhaps the most promising are Marc Goettner and Bernd Karcher.

Goettner, 22, ousted No. 6 Peter Korda, last year's losing finalist, 6-3, 7-6 (7-4), 7-6 (10-8). Karbacher, 25, calmly dispatched former champion and No. 8 seed Michael Chang 1-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2 in the completion of a suspended match.

Were they the crest of a new wave of German tennis, Goettner was asked.

#### GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TANNAH HIRSCH

#### RUBBER BRIDGE OR DUPLICATE?

North-South vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♦ K Q 3  
♦ K 2  
♦ A K 3  
♦ J 10 2  
**WEST**  
♦ 8 6 4 2 ♠ J 9 5  
♦ 10 8 ♠ Q 9 6 5 4 3  
♦ 9 4 ♠ Q 10 8 6  
\* Q 9 7 6 5 ♠ Void

**SOUTH**  
♦ A 10 7  
♦ A Q  
♦ 7 5 2  
♦ A K 8 4 3

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 NT Pass 6 NT Pass  
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Two of ♠

How do you play the club combination? Is North-South hands? That question is unanswerable unless you know how many tricks you need from the suit and whether the game is rubber bridge or duplicate. You reach six no trump in quick time. North adds 17 points to your announced 16 and knows the combined holding is sufficient for a small slam, but lacking a few points for a grand, and makes the value bid without further ado.

Suppose you are playing rubber bridge or in a major knockout team competition. You have eight tricks in the other three suits and need only four from clubs to land your slam. There isn't a problem if the clubs are no worse than 4-1. And you can protect against any 5-0 break.

With the opening spade lead in dummy, come to hand with a heart and lead a low club. If West shows out, insert the jack and you will later be able to finesse against East's nine to net four tricks. If West produces the queen, four tricks are there for the taking in top cards. If West follows low, play the ten, and your only problem occurs if East shows out. In that case return to hand with a heart and lead another club toward the jack, and four tricks in the suit are again assured.

Does that mean that you should play the hand the same way at duplicate? Since you can safely assume that most pairs will be in the slam, you can't ignore the possibility of an overtrick should East have the queen. Since that's far more likely than the possibility of West holding all five clubs—the only distribution that threatens the contract—at a pair competition you should take the club finesse.

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## Qatar's Sheikh Hamad wins Jordan Rally

By Aleen Bannayan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Qatar's Sheikh Hamad Al Thani Friday drove his Mitsubishi 'Gallant VR4 to victory in the Jordan International Rally organised by the Royal Automobile Club of Jordan (RACJ).

Based on provisional results issued by the RACJ press office, Syria's Moudar Al Assad, in a Nissan Pulsar GTI-R, came in second and Jordan's Amjad Farrah in a Toyota Corolla GT finished third.

Russia's Alexander Davidov finished fourth, followed by Jordan's Mahmud Komok, Andreas Tsoulofous of Cyprus, Jordan's Tareq Tab'a, Ahmad Al Daoud, Mohammad Al Farrah and Mustafa Al Oirim.

Press officer Hanan Al Kabirat Friday told the Jordan Times that provisional results stood until final confirmation by rally stewards late Friday evening.

13 cars out of an original 36 starters finished the two-day 970 kilometers event.

Italy's Franco Corradin in a Lancia Delta Integrale had the lead from the outset of the rally. He maintained his lead until the Beidha 17th special stage followed by Al Thani and Al Assad.

Corradin maintained his lead on the second day taking the best time at the 12th special stage with a time of 15 minutes 57 seconds.

He was followed by Al Thani in second place, and Al Assad in third place.

The current leader of the Middle East Championship, Qatar's Naser Al Attiyah, who had finished 9th in Thursday's first leg, was fourth at Tumai followed by Jordan's rising star Mahmud Komok in a Renault 5 GT Turbo in fifth place.

Bakhshash and Jordan's current Driver's Open leader Bashar Bustami were out at this stage after exceeding time limits.

Tsoulofous finished 18th at this stage after his car went off the road and was stuck in a ditch. Al Attiyah reported mechanical problems, while Al Thani had brake problems.

In the 13th special stage at Swaqa, Al Attiyah took the best time at 22 minutes 43 seconds and was trailing Corradin in second place. Al Thani was third.

At the 14th special stage at Hafira — a hilly desert track and the longest special stage of the rally — Corradin was still in the lead followed by Al Thani and Tsoulofous. Al Attiyah dropped out after mechanical failure.

The desert stages of the rally,

billed to be part of the 1995/96 World Championship provided a grueling experience to even the most experienced drivers.

Competition seemed to be narrowing down to a limited number of drivers Friday as the second leg of the rally set-off from Amman heading southwards for the final 11 stages of the 22-stage event.

Provisional results of Thursday's first leg showed Corradin, in first place with a time of 1 hour 1.12 seconds, followed by Tsoulofous in another Lancia, in second place with a time of 1 hour 4.11 seconds. Saudi Arabia's Abdullah Bakhshash, in a Toyota Celica GT4, came in third with a time of 1 hour 7.3 seconds.

Twenty-seven starters challenged the desert stages of the second day, as drivers passed through Tumai, Swaqa, Hafira, Hassa and Fujieij, before the service and regrouping halt at the Petra Forum Hotel. After the Petra restart, drivers passed through Beidha, and took the reverse direction through Fujieij, Hassa, Swaqa and Tumai.

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The desert stages of the rally,

Saudi Arabia's Abdullah Bakhshash finished third after the first leg Thursday, but like many others

dropped out at the start of the desert stage (photo)

Republic pulled out with a mechanical problem and Jordan's Ibrahim Hammad exceeded the time limit.

Al Assad had overheating problems with his Nissan, while Saleh still had clutch problems.

At the Jerash regrouping, competitors complained of a heat problems. Ron Oakley of the United Arab Emirates reported that he lost the spot light and brakes in the first stage, while Komok said that he had no reverse gear — but was otherwise okay!

After the restart from Jerash, Corradin, Saleh and Tsoulofous still led, while Bakhshash was fourth, Al Attiyah was fifth followed by Komok, Al Assad, Al Farrah and Ajied Farrah.

Jordan's Majdi Al Jallad in a Toyota Celica GT retired due to mechanical problems. Potapov complained of fuel problems caused by sand in the fuel tank after the car dropped off.

The first car arrived at rally headquarters at the Forte Granda Hotel in Amman at 1 a.m. Friday.

Meanwhile, the main press office at RACJ was in non-stop motion through the night as press officers calculated results, and tried to prepare up-to-date tables of leading drivers and results of the special stages.

## Mercedes-Benz to donate a car to each world champion

Baseline flirt: Asked why he smiles a lot on court, 18-year-old Ukrainian star Andrei Medvedev said:

"I noticed that a pretty girl was watching me. I'm not a robot. I see when people are watching and when they're not. I smiled."

Medvedev also doesn't like wasting time, and spends his spare time pre-signing autographs to give away after matches.

"I always carry about 100 signed cards in my racket cover," he said. "Instead of wasting 10 minutes giving autographs after the match is over, I just hand out the cards."

Desperately seeking sponsors: In these days of big money clothing contracts, Mary Pierce made a surprising appearance at the French Open in a pristine white tennis ensemble which was not cluttered with the usual company logos.

The 18-year-old Pierce, who plays for France but who also has a home in Florida, showed up three weeks ago at the Italian Open wearing Ellesse clothing.

According to her agent at the International Management Group, Ellesse decided to terminate some of its contracts with tennis players to concentrate on sking and golf.

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## Clinton attaches strings to China's MFN status

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Bill Clinton Friday extended for another year China's trade privileges with the United States, but attached provisions requiring China to meet new terms, including improvement of human rights standards, for further extensions.

Mr. Clinton called the new terms "a new chapter in United States policy to China."

Mr. Clinton announced a one-year extension of China's most favoured nation (MFN) trade status. The treatment allows countries to sell to the United States at reduced tariffs.

"If the Chinese don't make a serious effort and meet these conditions, the president will certainly ... be prepared to revoke MFN. That's very clear," said Winston Lord, one time ambassador to Beijing and now assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs.

Although there are no strings attached the current extension, in order to continue its MFN status next year, China would have to make progress of human rights, fair trade and nuclear non-proliferation issues.

"In the trade and non-proliferation areas," Mr. Lord said, "we're not raising new demands with the Chinese. We're basically asking them to live up to agreements they've already signed or adhered to."

## U.S. determined to offer 'undiminished leadership'

WASHINGTON (USA) — The world should have no doubt about America's determination to provide global leadership in the post-cold war era, Secretary of State Warren Christopher said Thursday.

Addressing an audience of mainly university and high school students at the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis, Mr. Christopher stressed the need for strong U.S. leadership in today's world and emphasised the benefits of helping democracy and economic reform succeed in Russia.

After his formal remarks, he was asked about reports, attributed to an unnamed senior State Department official, that the United States was prepared to relinquish its leadership role in dealing with some global problem areas.

"The United States' responsibilities for world leadership are undiminished," the secretary replied. "Our responsibility to lead is probably greater now than it's ever been because we are the world's sole superpower."

"We will try to lead wisely and judiciously, but lead we will," Mr. Christopher declared. "Make no doubt about that."

The United States will take action unilaterally when necessary. In some instances, we'll proceed with our friends and allies," he said, consulting with them about problems around the world.

"But our leadership is undiminished and we are determined that the United States will fulfil its responsibilities in the world."

## Mubarak says radical cleric a CIA agent

CAIRO (AP) — President Hosni Mubarak says a radical Egyptian cleric whose followers are charged in the World Trade Centre bombing was allowed in the United States as payment for services to the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

The statement challenges the U.S. government's version of how Sheikh Omar Abdul Rahman's multiple-entry visa was issued in 1990 despite his presence on a State Department list of suspicious characters.

That version is that the embassy in Sudan did not notice the blind-cleric's name despite notification eight days earlier that Sheikh Omar was visiting Khartoum, the Sudanese capital. State Department officials say the embassy in Cairo asked that he be watched.

"The Sheikh has been a CIA agent since his days in Afghanistan. ... He still earns a salary," Mr. Mubarak told a select audience that included leading editors. "The visa he got was not issued by mistake. It is because of the services he did."

Mr. Mubarak, one of Washington's firmest Middle Eastern friends, spoke of Sheikh Abdul Rahman Wednesday. Only the government newspaper Al Qudsia reported his remarks Thursday.

The Sheikh's presence in the United States has strained relations between Washington and Cairo. But there was no indication why Mr. Mubarak chose to go public with a version of events directly contradicting Washington's.

The blind cleric, charged and acquitted of sanctioning the 1981 assassination of President Anwar

"This is an attempt to begin to move the most-favoured nation from the centre of our policy and construct a broader China policy," Mr. Lord said. "This will require substantial movement by the Chinese on our areas of concern."

Mr. Clinton signed the executive order after meeting with congressional leaders.

Majority leader George Mitchell asserted that it was the first time a president had sought to put human-rights conditions on a MFN renewal.

"I commend President Clinton for his leadership on this issue. For the first time since the events of Tiananmen Square, nearly four years ago, we have a president who is willing to act in order to bring positive change."

However, the language containing the conditions is not binding on either the president or congress, only asserting that the secretary of state not recommend another MFN extension unless progress has been demonstrated by China on the human rights and other fronts.

During last year's campaign, Mr. Clinton vowed to reverse the previous policy followed by President George Bush of granting annual extensions of MFN to Beijing.

However, Friday's order was a middle ground.



'SCREAMING HEAD': A driver eyes a head jams, including the image of the "screaming head emerging from the hood of the car next to him in the motor," to promote a theatre festival in the traffic in downtown Dijon, France. A local theatre group, Royal de Luxe, Friday launched "traffic

## Jordan, Iraq in contact over compensation for traders

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A senior official from the Central Bank of Iraq recently visited Jordan to discuss Jordanian efforts to secure compensation for traders' losses in the wake of the invalidation of part of Iraq's pre-1990 currency, informed sources said.

According to the sources, the official, who was not immediately identified, held talks with senior Jordanian officials but did not make any definite promises.

The official "pledged to study the affair and make the necessary recommendation to the Iraqi government," said one source.

"We do not expect any immediate move from Iraq to offer compensation, in view of the financial crisis in Iraq," said the source. "But the fact that we are holding discussions on the issue of compensation is encouraging since we now understand each other's position."

In the week immediately after the May 5 invalidation of the so-called Swiss notes of 25-dinar denomination and a six-day border closure to prevent currency smuggling into the country, Iraq was reported to have informed Jordanian authorities that it would not entertain any request for compensation regardless of the na-

ture of the possession of the currency.

Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) Governor Mohammad Saeed Al Nabulsi said then that the results of contacts with the Iraqi government were not encouraging, but that the efforts were continuing.

The focus of the Jordanian efforts now is to secure compensation for those who had accepted Iraqi currency from the Iraqi government as payment for goods and services prior to the invalidation of 25-dinar banknotes printed before the Gulf crisis sparked by the August 1990 Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

Traders and officials said the Iraqi government had in fact encouraged Jordanian exporters to accept cash in the Iraqi currency, which could be changed in Jordan's money market. The cash was taken out of Iraq with special permission issued by the Central Bank of Iraq.

"Many traders still possess the permission document to prove that the Iraqi dinars they held were brought out of Iraq through legal means and with the consent of the Baghdad government," said a business man who used to send foodstuffs to Iraq.

Businessmen expect the dates of the related permissions to be a key factor in any possible arrangement if and when Baghdad agrees to compensate traders who possess legally-transferred Iraqi dinars.

Meanwhile the invalidated notes continue to be traded in Amman market, the legally worthless currency fetched around five fils to each dinar on Thursday, while the so-called "military" notes, printed by the Iraqi armed forces during and after the Gulf crisis, was traded at around 13 fils to the dinar.

A total ban on the entry of Iraqi currency into Jordan imposed by the Central Bank of Jordan on the same day as the invalidation of the Swiss notes remains in force.

Kuwait court seeks lawyers to defend alleged Bush plotters

KUWAIT (AP) — One week before the trial of 14 Iraqis and Kuwaitis accused of plotting to murder former U.S. President George Bush, the state security court is still trying to find lawyers to defend them.

Four of the seven court-appointed defenders have refused to take the job, saying they have travel plans or other engagements, court officials reported Friday.

One, Ibrahim Al Athari, admitted that he had moral qualms about defending men accused of plotting to assassinate Mr. Bush during his visit to the emirate in April.

Two Kuwaitis who had the alleged would-be assassins could get five years in prison. Authorities have found insufficient evidence that they were aware of the imitators' intentions.

The alleged hit team posed as whisky smugglers and had dozens of bottles of liquor with them when they were arrested in the emirate, where alcohol is banned.

"How can I defend enemies of my motherland?" Mr. Athari told the Associated Press. "These are people who came to destroy and kill."

Mr. Athari was approached by the court to defend two Iraqis whose cases had been turned down by another Kuwaiti lawyer.

Another attorney appointed by the court, who did not want his name used, said he could not "put my personal feelings aside and be objective enough to do the job properly."

Kuwaiti security authorities arrested the defendants April 13, one day before Mr. Bush and his entourage arrived for the three-day visit.

"Kuwaitis have unfortunately prejudiced these people because of the media," said lawyer Ibrahim Al Kandari, who is defending two of the Iraqis.

"The newspapers have branded all of them as terrorists even before the trial," he said.

Prosecutor-General Mohammad Al Banai says all the suspects have confessed to the plot, which authorities say was master-minded by Iraq's intelligence service.

According to security authorities, 10 of the men crossed the border from Iraq with an

## 'Rutskoi gagged'

MOSCOW (R) — Kremlin guards under orders from President Boris Yeltsin stopped his rebel Vice-President Alexander Rutskoi from meeting journalists in the Kremlin on Friday, the latest twist in a cold war between the two men.

Andrei Fyodorov, an aide to Mr. Rutskoi, told journalists around 15 other visitors to the vice-president had been barred from entering the Kremlin gates to meet him this weekend.

Reporters and camera teams invited to an unprecedented briefing with Mr. Rutskoi gathered at the appointed hour at the Kremlin's Spassky Gate. But a lone guard, clearly flushed by the commotion, said he had no clearance and could admit no one.

"The vice-president is sitting in his office and awaiting you," Mr. Fyodorov said in an impromptu news conference under the Spassky clock tower, at the edge of Red Square.

"Unfortunately we are obliged to state that the head of the president's administration and the commandant of the Moscow Kremlin have forbidden the press access to the Kremlin for a meeting with the vice-president," he added.

An aide to Yeltsin's administration chief, Sergei Filatov, said Rutskoi's office has probably submitted its request too late. "I expect they put it in the internal post and it took a time. They came to us an hour before it was due to take place."

The Kremlin guard is ultimately controlled by Mr. Yeltsin.

The scene highlighted an increasingly bitter squabble between Mr. Yeltsin and the former air force officer and Afghan war hero who was his running mate in Russia's first-ever democratic elections in June 1991.

Mr. Rutskoi, a conservative Russian nationalist picked by Mr. Yeltsin to balance the ticket, moved from attacking Mr. Yeltsin's economic reforms into open rebellion against the president earlier this year and threw his lot with the opposition.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Beirut paper ordered closed

BEIRUT (R) — A pro-Syrian Beirut newspaper drew a week-long closure order from the government Friday for publishing a cartoon alleged to be insulting to Lebanon's president. Al Sharq was the third Lebanese daily ordered to shut down in the last four weeks. A government prosecutor said its editor and owner Awani Al Ka'aki must appear on June 3 before a judge who will decide whether the newspaper should face charges in the "print court" that deals with alleged violations of Lebanese press laws. The cartoon, in Al Sharq's Friday edition, took a swipe at President Elias Al Hrawi, his wife and son in a manner which the prosecutor said was a "direct insult" to the president. The opposition left-wing Al Safir newspaper is due to face the print court on July 1 for printing what it said was the text of an Israeli proposal to Beirut on ending the Jewish state's occupation of a "security zone" in South Lebanon. The government said Al Safir, which was banned from publishing for a week, broke the print law by revealing a secret document. The proposal was made to Lebanese negotiators at Middle East peace talks in Washington earlier this month. A four-week closure order against the Christian newspaper Nida'a Al Watan for printing a report deemed damaging to reconciliation in Lebanon was extended on Thursday until June 3. Nida'a Al Watan accused Mr. Hariri, a billionaire with Saudi royal links, of Islamising Lebanon by buying Christian property. The television station Independent Communications Network, which belongs to Nida'a Al Watan's owner Henri Sfeir, was ordered closed indefinitely for broadcasting similar material.

### Moroccan policeman arrested in attempted holdup

RABAT (AP) — A plainclothes policeman has been arrested in the violent holdup of a bank customer, the latest in a series of scandals involving Morocco's police. Mohammad Tourabi, 30, has been charged with stabbing up a businessman who was driving away from a Casablanca bank with a sack containing 44,000 dirhams (about \$5,000). When Mohammad Al Aknaoui, 33, refused to give up his money, Mr. Tourabi shot twice. One bullet struck Mr. Aknaoui in the throat, badly wounding him. The other lodged in the car door. Mr. Tourabi and an alleged accomplice, a school teacher, were arrested shortly after Wednesday's attempted robbery, authorities said. Mr. Aknaoui was reported in satisfactory condition. The incident is the latest in a series of police scandals that began in March with the multiple rape trial of Mohammad Tabet, a police commissioner in Casablanca. Mr. Tabet is appealing a death sentence for forcing as many as 500 women and girls to have sex with him at an apartment. Mr. Tabet secretly videotaped some of the encounters. Some of the tapes reached an underground black market. The Tabet scandal, and a subsequent homosexual multiple-rape case involving a police officer, prompted King Hassan II to replace the chief of the national police. The case aroused public outcry against the police, who operate with virtual impunity in this country and are often accused of arbitrary arrest, corruption and brutality.

### 4 beheaded in S. Arabia for drug smuggling

RIYADH (AP) — Four drug smugglers were publicly beheaded Friday, including an Iraqi, the Interior Ministry announced. At least since the Gulf war, it was the first apparent case of an Iraqi caught in the Saudi Arabian dragnet for drug smugglers and peddlers. The ministry identified the beheaded Iraqi as Abar Ben Salman Mohammad Al Ziyadi and said he was convicted of both drug smuggling and dealing. He was executed in the northern city of Hafr Al Batin. It gave no details and did not say whether the Iraqi was among the small number of Iraqi expatriates in the kingdom despite the rupture of ties with Baghdad, or whether he was an infiltrator across the border. Hafr Al Batin is not far from the border region and the Rafha camp housing thousands of Iraqi refugees from the Gulf war. Last week, the kingdom announced that the refugees and their Saudi guards clashed in March after the Saudis refused to allow fresh Iraqi infiltrators into the camp. Four Saudis and nine Iraqis were killed in that clash. Drug traffickers have faced the death penalty since the mid-1980s when the oil-enriched region became a target for dealers.

### Tower of Pisa off limits after Florence blast

PISA, Italy (R) — Closed circuit television is being installed to guard the Leaning Tower of Pisa after a bomb blast damaged Florence's Uffizi gallery, city authorities said Friday. The tower is the first of Italy's great monuments to receive extra protection after what Senate leader Giovanni Spadolini said Thursday could be the start of a new "cultural terrorism." The Florence bomb, packed in a van, killed five people and badly damaged the 400-year-old gallery and part of its priceless art collection. The mafia was thought to be responsible, displaying a show of strength after police successes against organised crime. The area surrounding Pisa's 800-year-old tower and the adjoining cathedral will also be closed to the public between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m.

### European rocket to send up Israel satellite

PARIS (R) — Arianespace has signed a contract for the launching of an Israeli Amos-1 telecommunications satellite by an Ariane rocket in 1995, a spokesman for the Paris-based European consortium said Friday. "The contract was signed a week ago with Israel Aircraft Industries (IAI), the satellite's makers," said Claude Sanchez, spokesman for Arianespace. "Amos-1 is definitely a civilian project. It weighs 1,050 kilos and we will put it into geo-stationary orbit along with another satellite from the European Space Agency's launching pad in French Guiana (on the northeast coast of South America)," he said.

### Morocco says Polisario selling its weapons

RABAT (R) — Polisario guerrillas fighting for the independence of Western Sahara are selling their weapons in northern Mauritania, the official Moroccan news agency MAP said Thursday. It said "an important arms sales operation is reported under way at Lemrakey near Ouled Lemerzir in Northern Mauritania" near the Mali border, on orders from Mohammad Lamine Al Bouhali, defence minister of the self-styled Saharan Arab Democratic Republic proclaimed by the Polisario. The arms included 300 AK-47 assault rifles, six 100-millimetre field guns and 23-millimetre anti-aircraft guns. MAP did not say to whom the weapons were being sold. The agency gave no source for its report. But one official told Reuters the information came from Polisario defectors who arrived recently in Morocco. The government has said more than 1,000 Polisario defectors have returned to Morocco.

### Corpses held by Amal not Israeli troops

TEL AVIV (R) — The Israeli army said Thursday an International Red Cross examination of two corpses held by Lebanon's Amal Israeli soldiers. "From the examination it was determined with certainty that these are not the bodies of Israeli soldiers," the army said in a statement. Hoping to swap the remains for hundreds of prisoners held by Israel and its allied South Lebanon Army (SLA), Amal allowed two pathologists from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to examine the corpses earlier this month after the SLA freed five women prisoners. Israel and the SLA have offered to free all Lebanese prisoners they hold in return for six missing servicemen or their remains and more than 10 captured militiamen. The SLA holds about 200 Lebanese prisoners at Kham Jai jail inside Israel's self-declared South Lebanon "security zone."

### Juan Carlos meets Turkey's Sephardic Jews

ISTANBUL (R) — Spanish King Juan Carlos held an historic meeting Friday with leaders of Turkey's Jewish community whose forebears were expelled from Spain 500 years ago. The meeting was the first between a Spanish monarch and Turkey's Sephardic Jews since Fernando and Isabel. The Catholic king and queen of Spain, expelled the Jews in 1492, King Juan Carlos, on a three-day state visit to Turkey, received Jewish leaders and directors of a quincentennial foundation formed to commemorate the arrival of the Jews. Most of Turkey's 25,000 Jews are Sephardic, many of whom still speak Ladino, a Judeo-Spanish tongue. "This was a cordial visit," Haim Cohen, protocol chief of the Turkey's chief rabbi, told reporters.

## COLUMN

### Japan's court protests at royal telephone card

TOKYO (R) — Japan's Imperial Household Agency said Friday it would complain to a Japanese firm that has made a telephone card with a picture of the crown prince and his bride-to-be in formal dress. The card was made by a company in Utsunomiya, central Japan, to mark the wedding of Prince Naruhito who plans to marry former career diplomat Masako Owada next month. The glossy cards — used to make telephone calls — are about the size of a business card and are commonly used as commemorative items. An agency spokesman said they were shocked that a picture of a member of the royal family had been used for commercial purposes. He said the concept of an authorised commercial gift item of the royal family did not exist. "There would be the danger that the royal family might be exploited by some business," he said.

### New Yorker libel case goes to jury

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — A libel lawsuit brought by a psychoanalyst whose fall from power in his profession was described caustically in a New Yorker magazine article is in the hands of a federal court jury. Jeffrey Masson's lawyer asked the jury for \$7.5 million in damages in closing arguments, saying Mr. Mass